

Moscow recalls ambassador in Sudan

KHARTOUM, May 31 (R). — The Soviet-Union has recalled its ambassador to Sudan, an official source at the Foreign Ministry said today. The source said the Ambassador, Mr. Felix Fedotov, had told the under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry early this week that his government had recalled him. Embassy sources here confirmed the ambassador had been recalled but declined to elaborate. Relations between Sudan and the Soviet Union have become strained in recent months.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورنال تائمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Carter sends Castro his "best wishes"

PLAINS, Georgia, May 31 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter revealed today that he recently sent Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba his "best wishes" for a successful outcome to negotiations between the two countries on normalising relations. The Cuban premier, President Carter told newsmen in an impromptu press conference here, had replied "accordingly". President Carter did not disclose through exactly what channels the message has passed to Premier Castro.

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Fahd, Giscard agree M.E. settlement should not be delayed any longer

PARIS, May 31 (R). — Prince Fahd, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister, today conferred with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the two leaders agreed that a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict should not be delayed any longer.

The crown prince told reporters after a meeting which lasted nearly two hours that any settlement should safeguard the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland.

"Any settlement should logically safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland," he said on leaving the Elysee Palace.

The prince, who had talks with President Carter in Washington last week, said that Saudi Arabia would not use the oil embargo weapon as a means to bring about a settlement of the Middle East issue.

Prince Fahd was asked to comment on a statement made by Egyptian Foreign Minister, Ismail Fahmi, that the Arab oil producing countries would clamp a new oil embargo if there was not a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict soon. He replied: "It is not clear to

me that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said these things about Saudi Arabia. In any case Saudi Arabia speaks for itself."

Prince Fahd said he had also discussed "many of the issues that are important" to both France and Saudi Arabia. "It was a friendly discussion with a great friend of our country," he said.

President Giscard d'Estaing's spokesman said that the two leaders had mainly discussed a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The French president recalled the three guiding principles which according to France should lead to a peaceful settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict, withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories, the right of the Palestinian people to a homeland and the right of Israel to exist within recognised, safe and internationally guaranteed borders.

"Such a settlement must be on a global and just basis and it would not serve the interests of peace to delay it," French presidential spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said.

Prince Fahd and M. Giscard

d'Estaing also discussed the international energy crisis as well as the situation in Africa, notably the independence in June of the Red Sea Affairs and Issas territory (Djibouti). France's last African colony.

Prince Fahd announced his government's intention to grant economic aid to the new independent state of Djibouti which lies just across from Saudi Arabia, M. Lecat said.

President Giscard d'Estaing recalled the talks he had with King Khaled and other Saudi Arabia leaders when he visited Riyadh last January.

He underlined the excellent relations between France and Saudi Arabia, M. Lecat said.

Prince Fahd later lunched with the French president at the Elysee Palace before flying to Madrid on an official visit to Spain.

Saudi Arabia minister in charge of petroleum affairs, Sheikh Zaki Yamani, who is leading the Saudi Arabian delegation at the conference between rich and poor nations currently held in Paris, also attended the Elysee luncheon.



SAUDI-FRENCH TALKS -- Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia talks with the French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace in Paris Monday. (AP wirephoto).

Attempts underway to end Cairo, Moscow dispute over venue of ministers meet

CAIRO, May 31 (R). — Attempts were being made today to settle a dispute between Egypt and the Soviet Union over the venue for a planned meeting of their foreign ministers.

The mass circulation newspaper Al Akhbar today quoted diplomatic sources as saying two meetings might be held — one in Moscow and one in Cairo — as a compromise to solve the problem.

It said various other proposals were being considered and consultations were continuing.

President Anwar Sadat said on Sunday that Egypt had refused a Soviet request to switch the meeting's venue to Moscow. He told reporters that the talks might not take place at all.

Egypt has previously agreed that the meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko should take place on neutral territory, probably Paris or Geneva, on June 9 and 10.

The aim of the talks would be to patch up Soviet-Egyptian relations which have been strained since before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The Soviet ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Vladimir Poljakov, has had two meetings with Mr. Fahmi since Mr. Sadat's remarks on Sunday.

Al Akhbar said he conveyed a message from Mr. Gromyko explaining that the "new Soviet

leadership" wanted the meeting to be held in Moscow in case the two ministers wanted to consult Soviet leaders.

Egyptian newspapers have linked Moscow's desire to switch the venue to Moscow to the sudden removal of Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny from the Communist Party's politburo a week ago.

Rhodesian troops occupy Mapai town, overrun guerrilla bases in Mozambique

SALISBURY, May 31 (AFP). — Rhodesian troops inside Mozambique have occupied the town of Mapai about 80 kms from the Rhodesian border, the commander of combined operations, Gen. Peter Walls, announced today.

Gen. Walls told reporters that Rhodesian regular and territorial forces, black and white, launched their attack across the border in the early hours of Sunday, and were still inside Mozambique.

Rhodesian forces had overrun four guerrilla camps, including a main command and resupply centre at Mapai. Latest reports were that 3 guerrillas had been killed in the offensive, but this figure was expected to increase Gen. Walls said. Rhodesian forces had suffered no fatalities and only slight casualties, he said.

The attacks had been launched after intelligence reports had indicated a large guerrilla build-up in Mozambique in readiness to infiltrate Rhodesia across the southeastern border, he said.

Rhodesian troops would remain in Mozambique until they had "eliminated all Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) terrorists and arms caches," Gen. Walls said. The ZANLA forces have Robert Mugabe as their political leader.

Rhodesian forces had not encountered Mozambique regular forces and it was not their intention to "go to war" with Relimo, Gen. Walls said.

Resistance to the Rhodesian forces had been minimal and the Rhodesian guerrillas had fled to the southeast when the attack on Mapai started, he said. The Rhodesian troops had not pursued the guerrillas beyond Mapai, he said.

Gen. Walls said he could give no firm indication when Rhodesian troops would be withdrawn and confirmed that they were still inside Mozambique late this afternoon.

The attacks had been launched with air cover but Gen. Walls would not give the strength of the Rhodesian ground forces or say what aircraft were used.

He said he was not disappointed with the "kill rate" during the raids, although he would have hoped it had been "in the hundreds".

The raids were not part of a new Rhodesian government policy but "the normal exercise of defending Rhodesia against terrorists", he said.

Contrary to Mozambique claims, Rhodesia had not lost any aircraft during the operation and all aircraft had been accounted for, he said.

Gen. Walls said that initial intelligence reports had indicated a larger guerrilla presence than had been found by Rhodesian forces.

Reports from the area had indicated that there were no civilians in the town of Mapai when the Rhodesian raiders ar-

Begin confirms his appointment of Dayan as foreign minister

TEL AVIV, May 31 (AFP). — Likud Party leader Menachem Begin, expected to be Israel's next prime minister, today confirmed his disputed decision to appoint Gen. Moshe Dayan as foreign minister.

Mr. Begin, whose rightwing party was victorious in the May 17 election, was speaking on Israeli Radio. He said he had personally telephoned Yigael Yadin, head of the newly-formed Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), the terms of a letter, unanimously approved by the Likud Central Committee, confirming the choice of Gen. Dayan as foreign minister.

The letter also reiterated an appeal to the DMC to enter the government as part of a wide-ranging coalition.

The DMC has objected because it was not consulted before the Dayan appointment was decided. The party also feels it should stay out of a coalition because of what it sees as the duplicity of Gen. Dayan, a former Labour Party defence minister.

A few days before the election, in which Labour was heavily defeated, the daily Yediot Aharanot published an article where Gen. Dayan advised the newly-formed DMC not to enter a rightwing government.

The Likud executive was meeting today to draft a reply to the DMC's conditions for joining a coalition.

The meeting would decide whether to continue talks with the DMC, jeopardised by the Dayan question.

Meanwhile, the Labour front today flatly refused to join in any national government under Likud leadership. Trade and Industry Minister Hayim Bar Lev made this known to President Ephraim Katzir, meeting with a Labour delegation as part of routine consultations before President Katzir nominates a political leader to head the new government.

Asked by President Katzir for his reasons, Mr. Bar Lev replied that "430,000 voters having backed our platform, we consider it our duty to contin-

ue defending that platform, by constructive opposition in the Knesset".

In contrast, a delegation of the Israel Agudat (orthodox clergy), headed by Rabbi Menachem Porush, today began negotiating with Likud over entry into a coalition.

After today's talks, Rabbi Porush told reporters that his party had posed a number of conditions, including restriction on military service for women, a ban on autopsies, annulment of the amendment to the law on abortion, a campaign against pornography, a restriction of sabbath work, and a stricter definition of "who is a Jew".

N. Yemen calls for Arab summit

CAIRO, May 31 (R). — North Yemen head of state Lt.-Col. Ibrahim Al Hamdi, in a note to Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad, today called for an Arab summit conference to discuss latest developments in the Middle East situation. Arab League officials said.

The note suggested that Arab leaders meet to map out a defined strategy for Arab future action, league officials said.

The Yemeni leader voiced his concern over a recent decision by the Lebanese right to regard the 1969 Cairo agreement, which regulated the presence of Palestinians in Lebanon as null and void.

Arab League officials said the Yemeni note will be conveyed to Arab countries for their consideration.

U.S. assures Israel

Security Council resolutions 242, 338 form basis for Mideast peace

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, May 31 (R). — The U.S. ambassador to Israel assured Foreign Minister Yigal Allon today that President Jimmy Carter and the U.S. administration, continued to hold that Security Council resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973 were the only binding resolutions for progress towards peace, the Foreign Ministry said here.

Mr. Allon had summoned Ambassador Samuel Lewis to tell him of Israel's concern at recent statements by President Carter and other U.S. officials which mentioned recommendations contained in 30-year-old documents of the U.N. General Assembly, they also contained newer ideas not discussed with Israel.

The older references were to

compensation for Arab refugees, while other statements referred to a homeland for the Palestinians and an almost complete Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders.

The spokesman said Mr. Lewis told Mr. Allon that only the two Security Council resolutions formed the framework acceptable by both the U.S. and Israel for progress towards peace in the Middle East.

He pointed out that this had been stressed in the memorandum of understanding signed by the U.S. and Israel within the framework of the Israel-Egypt interim agreement under which Israel carried out its second withdrawal in the Sinai in 1975.

lon had told Mr. Lewis that the addition of new principles in recent statements by American leaders would lead to a hardening of Arab attitudes in peace negotiations.

Israeli newspapers have said that statements by Mr. Carter and his spokesmen appeared to have represented an erosion in the traditional U.S. position of friendship towards Israel.

Israeli spokesmen have said that Security Council resolution 242, reaffirmed in the later resolution 338, enunciated four principles: negotiations for a peace within secure and recognised borders for Israel, withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967, but not a complete withdrawal, the principle of free navigation for Israeli shipping, and a just solution to the Palestinian refugee problem.

At north-south dialogue Third World demands much improved aid offer

PARIS, May 31 (R). — With time running out for an agreement in the north-south economic dialogue, developing countries today demanded a much improved aid offer from the wealthy industrialised democracies.

The scheduled three-day ministerial conference here was half-way through when the chief negotiator of the developing side, Dr. Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela, declared that the rich countries had not offered enough.

"It is obvious that the measures that have been announced are not commensurate with the magnitude of the grave problems which the developing countries face," he said, reading from a joint statement painstakingly prepared by the group of 19 Third World nations.

The 19 are seeking agreements on aid, raw materials, finance and energy with the United States and seven of its major industrial partners, including the European Common Market acting as one unit.

When the conference opened yesterday, the industrial side offered a \$1 billion special aid programme for the poorest countries, and backed the creation of a multi-billion dollar common fund to prevent commodity price upheavals.

The developing countries were impressed by President Carter's political commitment, spelled out by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, to support the creation of a more equitable international economic system.

But they were far less enthusiastic about the detailed measures proposed by the indu-

ustrial side to contribute towards this objective.

"Our general reaction to the statements we heard yesterday is mixed but, in any case, these statements are far below our expectations", Dr. Perez Guerrero said.

He said no positive proposals had been made to satisfy the basic interests of the developing countries. Among these he listed the protection of the purchasing power of their export earnings and access to the industrial world's markets and technology.

The developing countries pressed the United States to make a precise statement on its aid intention, pointing to the United Nations annual target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP), which the U.S. has never achieved.

The Third World countries welcomed specific offers from Japan and Canada to improve their aid performances.

Japan yesterday announced it would more than double its official development aid total over the next five years. Official Japanese aid in 1975, the latest available figure, was \$1,147 million, or 0.24 per cent of GNP.

Canada yesterday offered to write off some \$254 million of past loans to developing countries if agreement is reached here on the proposed \$1 billion special aid programme.

The ministers split up into three separate negotiating groups after Dr. Perez Guerrero declared: "We sincerely hope that further negotiations in these next two days will yield meaningful and concrete results."



ELECTION RALLIES -- Mr. Bulent Ecevit, Chairman of the opposition Republican Peoples Party in Turkey, points at the crowd as he addresses an election rally Sunday. (AP wirephoto).

Opinion polls show big gains for opposition in Turkish general elections

ANKARA, May 31 (R). — A newspaper public opinion poll published today indicated big gains for former premier Bulent Ecevit's opposition Republican Peoples Party (RPP) in Sunday's general election in Turkey.

The country-wide poll in the daily Hurriyet said the social democratic (RFP) could come close to winning a majority of seats in the 450-member National Assembly.

It showed the RPP set to win at least 208 seats, compared with the 185 it won in the 1973 elections, and probably more from among 46 seats listed as "undecided". The RPP would need 226 seats for an absolute majority.

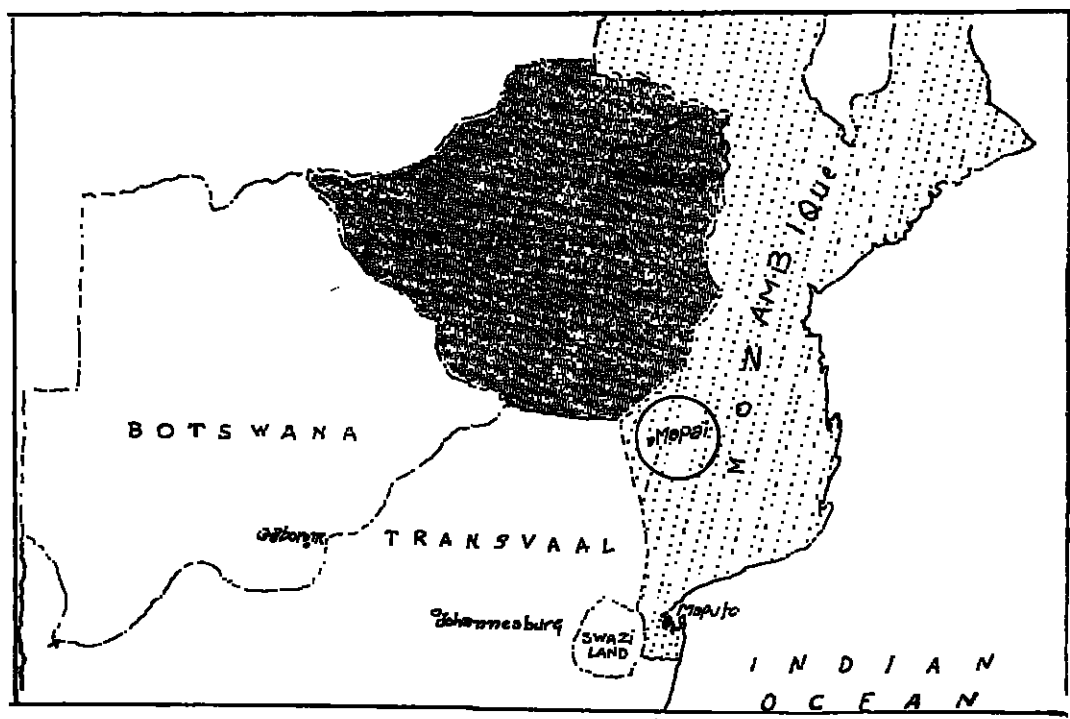
Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's conservative Justice Party (JP) should win at least 149 seats, according to the poll, and also could pick up some of the undecided seats.

Mr. Demirel's ruling four-party coalition government, won 149 seats in the last elections. But it later gained 21 more, mainly through switch overs from the once-strong centrist parties whose waning popularity was confirmed by the poll.

The centrist Democratic Party (DP), which won 45 seats in 1973 but has since seen a majority of its parliamentarians switch to the governing Justice Party, was shown as relatively certain of winning only four seats.

The strongly Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP), second biggest in the current right-of-centre coalition, could fall below its 1973 total of 48 seats, but would still remain a force, the Hurriyet poll indicated.

The small, extreme rightwing Nationalist Movement Party (NMP), which won three seats last time, could increase its total to nine seats or more, on Sunday, the poll forecast.



Jerusalem Post says Anti-Dayan feelings are due to his political immorality, civic cowardice

TEL AVIV, May 31 (R). — Israeli views on former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan following proposals that he be appointed foreign minister in a rightwing Likud government were discussed in two parallel articles in the English-language Jerusalem Post today.

Dr. Avraham Avi-Hai, who served as a senior aide to the late Prime Ministers David Ben-Gurion and Levi Eshkol, said: "Never has such a spontaneous wave of vehement protest over a political appointment washed across the face of Israel's politics. What do so many find repulsive in the Dayan affair?"

"The answer does not begin with the war (in which many Israelis regard him as responsible for the unpreparedness for the surprise Egyptian and Syrian onslaught).

"Dayan's undoing is the tragic flaw in his character." He said: "Dayan looks down on the herd and on conventions, and in so doing reveals his flawed sense of democracy." "All

men are equal before the law: The law governing behaviour in traffic, the law governing behaviour at archaeological digs..."

The one-eyed former general, chief of staff and defence minister has been charged in the press with driving at excessive speed and using his rank to break through traffic barricades and road checks."

Dr. Avi-Hai said: "Dayan's total shamelessness was exposed by the 'day of atonement war'... Obviously Dayan had not done his job as minister of defence when it came to sheer logistical organisation... The least he owed himself and the people was to resign," he said.

"At this point 'the hero' of the 1956 Sinai campaign, a grown man and a world figure, demonstrated utter civic cowardice. He hid behind (former Prime Minister) Mrs. Golda Meir's skirts, and Mrs. Meir would not let him resign."

"When the Agranat report (investigating the pre-war failures) damned him, as it were,

with faint praise, he again shirked his duties. He permitted the blame to fall on the shoulders of subordinates, for whose actions he was responsible before the law.

"Shamelessly, he let his underlings be crushed while he sought to clear himself with legalistic interpretations."

Dr. Avi-Hai said: "I will not have Dayan speaking for me. His political immorality has exceeded every limit. He lost his right to be a minister years ago. Now he has lost his right to the mandate he received as a Labour candidate for the Knesset (parliament).

"In the name of decency, Dayan should fade from the Israel political scene."

In a parallel column Mr. Yosef Goell, a Post staff writer, agreed with most of the personal criticism levelled by Dr. Avi-Hai.

"To be sure, almost everything said about Mr. Dayan's penchant for contemptuous immorality is close enough to the truth to be deeply disturbing."

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Meddling around the periphery

The latest Rhodesian raid into Mozambique, the third to be acknowledged by Salisbury, is being portrayed as an achievement, a neat and efficient operation that puts the guerrillas, and Mozambique which is harbouring them, in their place.

The raid was an attention getter and no doubt served as a morale booster for many of Rhodesia's whites who, after four years of guerrilla warfare, are feeling the strain.

Yet one must not mistake efficiency (which in such cases is more a question of propaganda than fact) for moral right nor make technological superiority and neatness either the hallmarks of virtue or the criteria of success.

The Rhodesian government may wave aside such issues as the violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a neighbouring state, on the grounds that Mozambique was after all allowing guerrillas to operate from its territory. Yet is it really a question of tit-for-tat?

There is a temptation, amidst the celebrations and self-congratulations, to lose sight of the core of the matter: what are the guerrillas fighting for, and is that right or wrong? Was that defeated in such an operation?

Few people would argue that the African's demand for majority rule is not justified or that Rhodesia is doing the right thing by acting as one of the last outposts of the colonial way of life in Africa. Mozambique cannot ethically refuse the guerrillas the right to use its territory as a base for operations against the Rhodesian regime.

Guerrilla warfare is itself a last resort in the face of years of intransigence by Rhodesia's whites. It is that intransigence which is to be blamed for the guerrillas' actions and for Mozambique's support. Ultimately the question reverts to an injustice being perpetrated.

Nor are such raids a practical and pat solution. After the back-slapping is over and the self-congratulations are passed around, is the fundamental situation any different for the whites?

The raid is an invitation for the escalation of guerrilla activity in retaliation and will probably win the guerrillas stronger backing from the front-line states. Such is the logic of guerrilla warfare. The raids could only be productive if Rhodesia's own position were unassailable, which is far from the case.

The only way the issue raised by the guerrillas can be efficiently and morally dealt with is to tackle the root of the problem, black majority rule, without delay. Isn't that what the guerrillas are bound to achieve anyway? Meddling around the periphery of the problem will not help. Rhodesia's whites should not be encouraged by their government to believe that they can postpone the inevitable and just outcome.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three Jordanian editorials once again took up the theme of the role of American pressure on Israel and America's moral obligation to help solve the Mideast problem.

AL RA'Y editorial "The Sound and the Echo" is concerned with President Carter's interview with "U.S. News and World Report." In the interview Mr. Carter said that there would be a "profound change" in the Middle East if Israel disavowed its commitment to abide by United Nations resolutions which are the basis for a Middle East settlement.

The paper feels there has always been a problem of communication between the Arabs and the U.S. The Arabs have only heard the U.S. asking them to be moderate while it supported Israel. But now with Carter's new moral stand the voice of the U.S. is definitely going to be heard in the Arab World.

We are all aware that the Israeli dream of expansion could not have been viable without American arms, technology and money. This is why a moderate and just American stand at this point would be well heard in the Arab World and Israel.

AL DUSTOUR'S editorial said that it is apparent the confrontation directed against President Carter, by Israel and its supporters in the U.S., is reaching a peak. This is manifested by "indirect threats" from Israel supporting congressmen, and "jumbled" attacks by Israeli newspapers.

World Zionism, now confronting Carter, is undergoing a challenge which it must win without delay.

What Israel and Zionism are afraid of is that in time Carter may change American public opinion.

The paper thinks it possible that Zionism might resort to

accusing Carter of "anti-Semitism" or invent some dramatic incident in order to harm him.

The paper feels the Arabs have a role to play in addressing American public opinion. Also Arabs must be careful not to let Israel solve its dilemma at their expense.

AL SHAB'S editorial "U.S. moral and political obligations" said that Carter's recent statements that the solution for the Mideast problem must be based on the United Nations resolutions which Israel must accept, makes the United States for the first time in its history take a new stand with regards to the Palestinian problem.

This stand forces both moral and political obligations on the U.S. to provide peace in the Middle East. Naturally, Israeli leaders who have disavowed all United Nations resolutions disapprove of Carter's statements. According to them these statements can only widen the gap between Israeli and American points of view.

The paper considers Carter's statements as being:
1 - In harmony with the spirit and declarations of the United Nations;
2 - In harmony with international opinion which finds it necessary to abide by United Nations resolutions for the sake of peace;

3 - In harmony with the U.S.R. stand which alternates with the U.S. in presiding over the Geneva Conference;

4 - In harmony with the Arab stand which calls for the implementation of United Nations resolutions.

The paper concludes that Carter's recent statements make the U.S. responsible to implement peace in the Mideast because it is the only one able to make Israel accept and implement United Nations resolutions.

Can Spain's army stay out of politics as democratisation proceeds?

This is the first of six articles by Reuter correspondents previewing Spain's general elections on June 15.

By Ernesto Mendoza

MADRID, May 31 (R). — Spain's conservative generals are struggling hard to control their fury at some of the political changes the country is undergoing since Gen. Franco died less than two years ago.

There is no telling when the boiling point will be reached.

Ultra-rightwingers seem intent on fanning dissent within the 300,000-strong armed forces, worried by the government's plans to replace 40 years of dictatorship with democracy.

The key to the important, difficult democratic process are general elections on June 15 which political parties will be allowed to contest for the first time since 1936.

Both the government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and opposition parties make no secret of their fear that the army might be tempted to stage a coup.

One insurance against a coup is the armed forces' pledge of loyalty to King Juan Carlos, the prime mover behind Spain's transition to democracy.

But the army has served notice that it will not stand idly by and give the government a free hand to change the system left by Gen. Franco.

The main issue that provoked military anger was the lifting of a ban on the Communist Party in April.

The army Supreme Council met and issued a statement expressing disgust at the government's decision but accepting it as a fait accompli.

However, it said the army would not tolerate anything that would jeopardise the monarchy or the unity of Spain.

Under Gen. Franco, the armed forces became used to sharing political power. Many officers were absorbed into the administration and at least two generals and one admiral have always sat in the cabinet — as ministers of the army, air force and navy.

Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco, Gen. Franco's right-hand man for many years, was an admiral. He was assassinated by the Basque nationalist guerrilla group ETA in 1974.

While Gen. Franco gave the armed forces political say and glory, he kept the defence budget down.

For years after the 1936-39 civil war, Gen. Franco's victorious nationalist troops were well-paid by Spanish standards.

But the economic boom of the fifties and the sixties sent civilian salaries soaring and the armed forces were left behind.

Colonels and captains have had to take secondary jobs as insurance salesmen or school-teachers to support their families.

The armed forces had to be content with second-hand planes, tanks and ships, many handed down by the United States under an agreement allowing the Americans to use Spanish bases in exchange for military aid.

Daily contact with civilian workers, office clerks and students was an eye-opening experience for some army officers after years of Francoist indoctrination in their barracks.

Celebrations of Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee will burst into a climax of pageantry next week

By George Short

LONDON, May 31 (R). — Celebrations for Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee, so far very frugal, will burst into a climax of pomp and pageantry next week in a capital ablaze with flags and banners and packed with tourists.

The 51-year-old monarch — who recently broke her usual silence on politics and expressed concern about her nation's unity — will be energetically courting the loyalty of her subjects who have become dispirited by economic troubles, and the obvious decline of British power.

The Queen will next week ride in a golden coach surrounded by plumed cavalrymen and will take the salute of hundreds of elite guardsmen in their scarlet ceremonial uniforms. She will be carried in procession on the river Thames like her Tudor predecessors.

But she will also make a President Carter-style walk through the London streets, and will stroll among crowds during trips to the poorer, densely-populated areas in the east and just south of the river.

Most commentators agree that Elizabeth II has built up a reservoir of affection from Britons during her quietly dignified 25-year-reign which is being marked by the jubilee year.

Earlier this month, she expressed anxiety about the growth of separatist movements in Scotland and Wales and declared in a speech: "I cannot forget that I was crowned Queen of the United Kingdom..."

Then she toured Scotland, whose nationalist party has had most success of the separatist groups, gaining 11 seats in Britain's parliament and sweeping established parties off local municipal councils.

She was cheered by thousands of Scots, riding in an open carriage and walking among them. Many politicians think she played an important role in promoting feelings of British unity.

She will tour Wales and later the province of Northern Ireland, which has been torn by sectarian violence for the last eight years of her reign.

The celebrations get fully un-

der way on Monday in the Great Park around the royal Windsor Castle, on the western outskirts of London.

In this elegant park in the 18th century, a far less popular monarch, her ancestor George III, artistically refined but hated in the breakaway American colonies and at loggerheads with the British parliament, is said to have ridden about talking to the trees during bouts of madness.

In those times, royals were often openly lux in their morals and cared little about public relations. George IV, for instance, has been described by some historians as the most hated man in his kingdom.

Queen Victoria, too, became unpopular because of her secluded widowhood. But she regained affection towards the end of the 19th century, helped by the celebrations of her golden and diamond jubilees.

Her son, Edward VII, a womaniser and gambler, was widely liked by the common people. In the 20th century the British monarchy has become more of a professional institution, carefully training its young to be calm polite & to safeguard their public dignity and image.

As soon as the long summer evening darkens, the Queen will light a huge bonfire in Windsor Great Park. On the surrounding hills, other bonfires will be lit when the flames from Windsor are seen.

A whole network of beacons will gradually be set ablaze throughout Britain, a reminder of the reign of Elizabeth I when similar bonfires were lit to warn the country of the approach of the invading Spanish armada in 1588.

The following day, the Queen and her family will ride in procession through the streets of London and will attend a thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Afterwards, in the style adopted by President Carter when he walked to the White House after being sworn in on Capitol Hill, the Queen and her husband Prince Philip will walk to the Guildhall in the heart of London's ancient financial centre.

On the Thursday, the Queen will travel in a river procession, and later will watch a fireworks display.

On the Saturday, 1,500 men from the various guards regiments will tramp in rigid lines across the gravel in front of the Queen. In a 200-year-old ceremony, they will parade their flags that bear the names of ancient and modern battlefields on which the regiments fought.

In the following days the Queen will stroll through the old backstreets of London's working class districts, meeting ordinary people.

At the same time, thousands of children's parties will be held in the streets of villages, towns and cities throughout Britain.

By prior agreement, police will seal off the streets from traffic and the children will have tea parties on tables in the roadway, with flags strewn about them between the buildings.

This recalls an old tradition, last evoked on Queen Elizabeth's coronation day on June 2, 1953. The present jubilee celebrates her accession in 1952.

The main jubilee events have been set in June to coincide with the coronation time, and to lessen the chances of another old British tradition — rain.

Despite the pomp, the full year's celebrations as a whole have been marked by austerity. It was not thought tactful to have a lavish jubilee at a time when the people's standards of living have been hit by inflation.

Hundreds of spontaneous events, such as concerts and art exhibitions, have been linked with the jubilee. Throughout the country, the flags are out, and shop windows display pictures of the royal family.

The new Swissair timetable to Switzerland via Beirut:

from April 1st till October 31st

		Daily ME313 Boeing 707 FY		
		Wed & Sat	Thu	Tue & Fri
		ME/SR 227 B-720 B FY	ME/SR 217 B-720 B FY	ME/SR 215 B-720 B FY
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Sharif Sharaf tells press Culture Ministry will start to publish books

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.). — The Ministry of Culture and Youth will start publishing works by Jordanian and Arab artists, Minister Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf stated at a press conference Monday.

The regulations will raise the number of publications here tenfold, the minister stressed. The next step, he added, will be to create a publishing house in its own right.

The ministry aims to raise the standard of modern Jordanian literature and to promote good quality productions. Sharif Sharaf stressed the importance of quality and not quantity.

Under these regulations, the ministry pledges to publish any work judged valuable by a competent and specialised committee.

First of all, the committee will revise and evaluate the work and recommend it to the ministry. The committee will also decide the amount of money — JD 1,000, 600 or 300 —

the work deserves. This is an appreciative award offered to the author and depends only on literary content and the scope of the work.

The ministry will then assume all the expenses incurred for publication, printing, promotion and distribution, the minister stressed.

This initiative is one side of the coin... The other side is the state award for Jordanian writers and artists announced in March.

Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf also stressed that if the Ministry of Culture is playing the role of publisher, it is essentially to back the writer and the dignity he deserves. It is very hard for an Arab writer to have his work published, however talented he may be, and this may restrict his creativity, the minister stressed.

After the press conference, a debate took place in which some writers and journalists participated to clarify the new regulations. Ministry officials were present.

W. BANK SECURITY STEPPED UP FOR SUMMER VISITS

TEL AVIV, May 31 (R). — Israeli authorities have stepped up security precautions in the occupied West Bank and on the bridges over the Jordan River in preparation for the annual summer visits scheme from Arab countries which begins tomorrow, military sources said today.

Permission is granted to all applicants apart from those in a so-called "black list", the sources said.

Applications, which must reach the Israeli authorities by July 15, will be granted a 90-day visa, those which arrive by Aug. 15, 60 days, and those sent later only 30 days, the sources said.

AMMAN PRESENTS BOOKS TO CENTRE

AMMAN (JNA). — Amman Municipality presented the Documentation Centre at the University of Jordan with 1,350 books Monday.

At the presentation ceremony, Mayor Ma'n Abu Nuwar praised the centre's cultural role in providing services to students and research workers inside and outside the university in the field of documentation and up-dating of historical records.



His Majesty King Hussein talks to soldiers of the Fifth Mechanised Division during a tour of inspection Monday. He watched various manoeuvres in which live ammunition was used. He told soldiers: "We are ready to make sacrifices, not only for Jordan but also for the whole Arab nation." (JNA photo).

Industrial meeting ends in Damascus

DAMASCUS, March 31 (JNA). — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee for Industrial Coordination ended its three-day meeting here Tuesday to stu-

dy coordination projects, where capital exceeds JD 1 million. The committee decided to coordinate chemical, engineering and textile industries.

It also recommended that licences be issued for a number of small-scale industries such as tricot, clothing and hostery. It underlined the need to hold training courses for personnel to improve production.

The committee will next meet in Amman in July. The Jordanian side at the meeting was headed by the Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, and the Syrian side by the Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Mr. Nazih Arslan.

1976 EXPORTS TO ARAB COMMON MARKET JUMP 40%

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's exports to the Arab Common Market rose by 40 per cent last year compared with 1975. Jordanian imports from these countries increased by 37.5 per cent over the same period.

Sources at the Department of Statistics said the value of Jordan's exports to the Arab Common Market last year amounted to JD 10,082,000 against JD 7,187,000 in 1975. Imports totalled JD 18,415,000 against JD 13,187,000.

The sources pointed out that exports to the Arab Common Market stood at 42 per cent of Jordanian exports to all Arab countries last year, while imports stood at 30 per cent of the total.

The Common Market consists of Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Sudan and North Yemen.

New glass plant to be built

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Industry and Commerce Najmeddine Dejjani Monday discussed with Jordanian Glass Company officials plans to set up a plant in Ma'an Governorate for producing glass planes and containers.

Ministry sources said a French firm will study plans for building the JD 1.5 million factory. Its annual capacity will reach 20,000 tons.

Jordanian investors and an Arab investment body are providing the capital necessary for construction.

SENTENCES CONFIRMED ON 2 EMBEZZLERS

AMMAN (JNA). — The military governor general Tuesday confirmed two prison sentences passed by the Military Court on Badr Mahmoud Yussef Zreikat and Ali Moussa Abdul Rahim Mahmoud Ghazlan for embezzling funds from the Water Corporation, where they had been working.

The first was sentenced to three-years imprisonment with hard labour for embezzling JD 7,112, while the second was sentenced to one year with hard labour for embezzling JD 987.

Al Majali visits Qatar for education talks

DOHA, May 31 (JNA). — Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali arrived here today from Manama in Bahrain on a one-day visit to Qatar for talks to consolidate educational relations between Jordan and Qatar.

In a press statement following his arrival, Dr. Majali expressed Jordan's interest in offering its potential to the Arab nation and in helping to promote progress in the Gulf states.

Dr. Majali is on a tour of the Gulf, and has already visited Kuwait and Bahrain. He is

due to leave for Abu Dhabi after Qatar.

Dr. Al Majali was received today by the Qatari Minister of Public Works, Mr. Khaled Abdullah Al Attieh, with whom he discussed bilateral relations, in particular those related to the cultural and educational fields, and was briefed on Qatar's progress in construction.

Mr. Majali also met Qatari education officials led by the Director of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Kamal Naji. Both sides reviewed programmes for educational cooperation and discussed subjects related to Jordanian teachers working in Qatar.

W. Germany signs financial accords

AMMAN (JNA). — Two agreements covering financial loans and technical assistance were signed by Jordan and West Germany Tuesday.

According to the first accord, West Germany will give JD 6,838,000 in loans to finance a number of development projects.

These include irrigation and drinking water projects in the southern ghor region, the purchase of equipment and provision of consultancy services for the Port of Aqaba, preparation of designs, plans and tender specifications for the east ghor canal and the establishment of a flourmill near Amman.

The loans will also bolster the Agricultural Credit Corporation and the Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation and help in implementing the second phase of Aqaba's electrification scheme.

Under the second agreement, the West German government will provide technical assistance for the development of the Mechanical Engineering Department at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). West Germany will provide consultancy services, the necessary equipment for the laboratories and work-

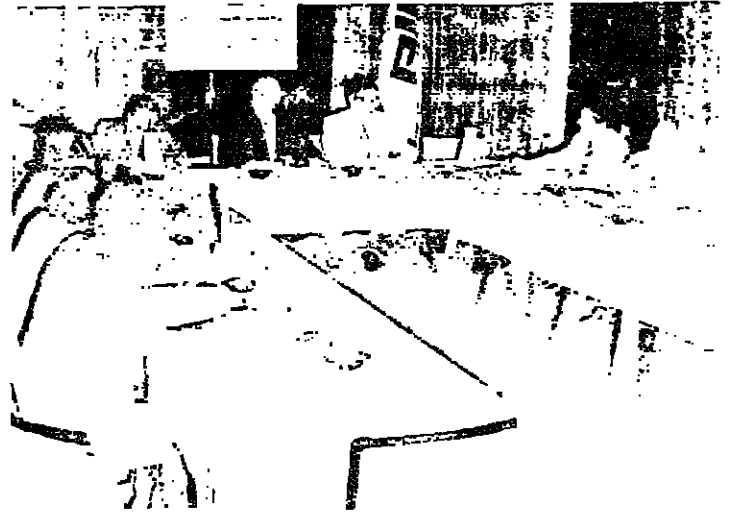
shops and various materials worth JD 70,000. The two agreements were signed by the President of the National Planning Council, Dr. Hanna Odeh, and West German Ambassador Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dorleiden.

Arab aviation firms discuss cooperation

AMMAN (R). — Seven Arab airlines began meetings here Tuesday to study the possibility of operating joint long-haul flights between the Arab countries and other parts of the world.

The meetings are attended by representatives of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airways, Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways, Syrian Arab Airlines, Algerian Airways, the Royal Moroccan Airlines and the Lebanese Middle East Airlines.

Sources close to the meetings said the conferees exchanged views on cooperation between their companies in the operation of long-haul flights and the support of Arab companies in the face of world competition.



Representatives of seven Arab airline companies meet Tuesday to discuss the operation of joint long-haul flights. (JNA photo).

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — 17,327 students started 10-days of exams for the official Secondary School Certificate Tuesday.

* AMMAN. — Maj. Ahmad Uwwaidi Al Abbadi, head of the Information Section at the Department of Public Security will give a lecture entitled "Jordan's Heritage and Contemporary World Problems" in the Samir Rifai Auditorium of the University of Jordan at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday.

* AMMAN. — The Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation has established 295 agricultural coop societies so far. A total of 11,000 farmers make up membership, an authoritative source in the organisation said Monday.

* AMMAN. — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Monday presented a set of chandeliers specially designed in Egypt to the London Central Mosque, now under construction.

* AMMAN. — The President of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, Monday approved a request from the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation to hold a training course in July for Arab university officials on the development of biology in the Arab world.

Islamic team to take part in Moscow meet

AMMAN (JNA). — A meeting of the International Conference of Religions will open in Moscow June 6 to discuss ways of strengthening relations and promoting peace among the people of the world.

Jordan will be represented at the four-day meeting by a delegation headed by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif.

The delegation will leave here for Moscow Friday.



Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker receives a visiting Soviet military delegation Tuesday morning. The meeting was attended by the Armed Forces chief of staff, director of military training and the Soviet military attache in Amman. (JNA photo).

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U.S. has threatened to quit ILO annual meeting opens

By Ronald Farqmar

GENEVA, May 31 (R). — The annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) opens here tomorrow overshadowed by an issue which does not appear on the agenda — whether the United States will carry out its threat to leave the 135-nation body.

From two-year notice by the U.S. to quit this specialised agency of the United Nations runs out in November. The U.S. contributes one quarter of the ILO's total budget funds.

Developments at the three-week conference may well influence President Carter's administration in making up its mind whether to stick to the decision it inherited from its predecessors.

The reasons former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger gave in November, 1975, for walking out were that the ILO had become excessively involved in political issues, applied double standards in its concern for human rights, disregarded its own constitutional procedures, and had allowed its tripartite structure — linking governments, workers and em-

ployers — to be eroded.

A move which, from the U.S. standpoint, could help to redress this imbalance was a decision by the ILO's governing body last March which would prevent unduly political resolutions reaching the conference floor through advance screening.

But this still must be approved by the full conference, bringing together some 1,400 representatives of governments, workers and employers' associations from the 135 member countries.

Although industrialised non-communist countries occupy eight of the governing body's 10 permanent seats, the conference is open to domination by an "automatic majority" of developing countries supported by communist states.

This combination has made possible the passage of political resolutions such as those condemning Israel which the governing body move is designed to block, and it could ensure that the screening proposal is defeated.

The conference will be asked to approve a budget of \$169 million for 1978 and 1979 —

over \$8 million more than in 1976-77 — based on the assumption that the U.S. will continue to be a member.

But informed sources said top officials in the ILO Secretariat have made contingency plans for a reduced budget and cuts in activities and staff, should the U.S. adhere to its decision to leave.

At the time it gave notice, the U.S. said it did not want to quit the organisation, and would not carry out its threat if the ILO changed its ways.

The ILO was founded in 1919 to improve workers' wages, living standards and working conditions. Since World War II it has been concentrating on training officials and labour leaders in developing countries.

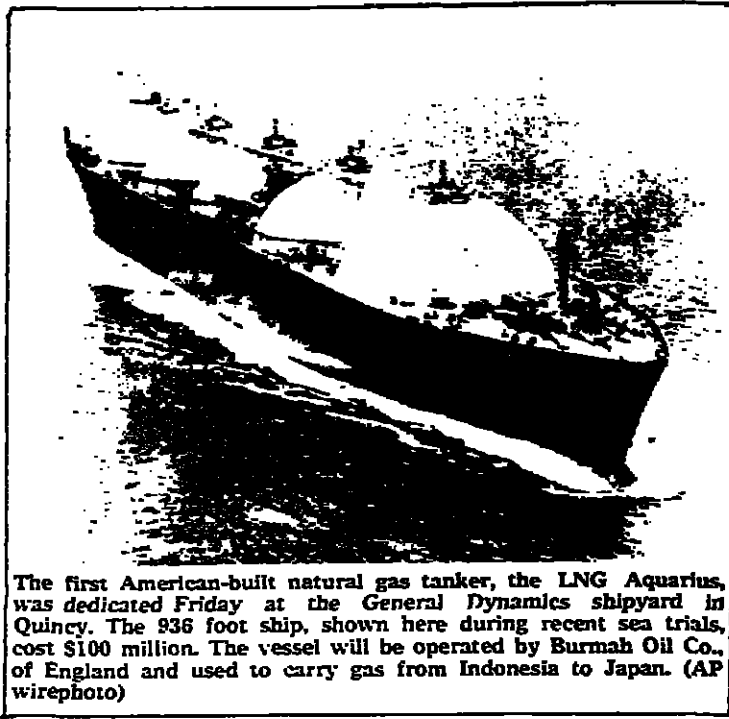
A top item on the conference agenda is adoption of a convention which would set world guidelines for protecting workers against air pollution, noise and vibration, and preventing industrial accidents as a result of these hazards.

The conference is also expected to approve a recommendation to governments to give nurses better pay and conditions, including a "conscience clause" that would allow them to refuse to assist at abortions or other duties for religious, moral or ethical reasons.

ILO conventions are intended, through ratification by member states, to impose binding obligations on countries to put their provisions into effect. Recommendations give guidance on policy, legislation and practice.

In a report to the conference the ILO's French Director-General, M. Francis Blanchard, called for an overhaul of technical cooperation methods to do more for the poor in developing countries.

He advocated a shift away from traditional methods aimed at the transfer of ready-made techniques in favour of increased self-reliance by developing countries on their own resources, individually and in cooperation with each other.



The first American-built natural gas tanker, the LNG Aquarius, was dedicated Friday at the General Dynamics shipyard in Quincy. The 936 foot ship, shown here during recent sea trials, cost \$100 million. The vessel will be operated by Burmah Oil Co., of England and used to carry gas from Indonesia to Japan. (AP wirephoto)

British Steel lowers production target

LONDON, May 31 (AFP). — The British Steel Corporation has dropped its current 10-year development strategy and lowered its sights for the next five years, it was announced here this week.

The plan put forward by the company in 1973, which was to cost £3 billion (\$5,100 million) at then prevailing prices, has been overtaken by events in the recession-plagued industry, Sir Charles Villiers, the chairman, explained.

He told a House of Commons Select Committee that it would be unrealistic in present conditions to maintain production targets that no longer match projected demand.

The expected growth rate of domestic demand for steel, he said, had fallen from 2.6 per cent a year to 1.7 per cent, forcing the company to aim at producing 30 million tons by 1982, not 35 million.

If all goes well, according to Sir Charles, the revised scheme would enable the corporation to raise its share of the home market over the next five years to 70 per cent from its current 53 per cent.

In Brussels, Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, EEC Foreign Affairs Commissioner, held out some hope for British Steel and other European manufacturers, saying he had received a "binding promise" from Japan that limits on its steel exports to the community would be respected.

UAE extends currency board's term 1 year

ABU DHABI, May 31 (R). — President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan issued a decree last night extending the term of UAE Currency Board for another year, it was announced here today.

The announcement did not make clear whether Mr. Scott had been appointed on the Administrative Committee.

A Currency Board source said that reports of the instability of UAE monetary situation were completely unfounded.

The UAE monetary system is built on sound and firm bases, the source said.

Japanese eye spent fuels for fast breeder reactor

TOKYO, May 31 (AFP). — Spent nuclear fuel reprocessing, plutonium use and development of fast breeder reactors are of "the most vital significance" to this resource-scarce country and Japan's future is at stake, a top Japanese energy policy maker said today.

Mr. Souseki Unon, the Minister of State for Science and Technology said in a news conference here that "Japan has no intention whatsoever of using nuclear power for military purposes, only for peaceful power generation."

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* CANBERRA, May 31 (AFP). — Australia should refuse to export uranium to the United States if the U.S. agrees to supply enriched uranium to India, Deputy Opposition Leader Tom Uren said today. He told the House of Representatives that India was not a party to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and had secretly manufactured nuclear weapons. Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony said he would be very surprised if the U.S. decided to sell enriched uranium to India without the strongest of provisions on what was going to happen to the material. Australia would supply uranium only to countries which were signatories to the Non-Proliferation Treaty or were classified as original weapons states under the treaty, he said.

* OTTAWA, May 31 (R). — An international conference is working out details of a \$10 billion programme aimed at giving the Sahel Region of West Africa the means to cope with drought by the end of the century. Delegates at the meeting of the so-called Friends of the Sahel Club, formed in 1973 by eight nations in the region, are also paying special attention to the short-term prospect of another crippling drought in the Sahel in the 1980's. The Sahel Region, embracing 10 nations, was devastated by drought in 1973.

* HONG KONG, May 31 (AFP). — Several hundred oil and gas bearing rock structures have been located in southwest China's Sezechuan Province, New China News Agency reported yesterday. The agency also said that new progress was being made in purifying natural gas with a high sulfur content and that output of natural gas is now six times the amount of 1965. Oil workers and technicians have also developed techniques for drilling high pressure gas wells and gas recovery. A host of wells more than 4,000 metres (12,000 feet) deep have been drilled. China's first 6,011-metre (18,000 feet) extra-deep oil well was completed in the province last year.

* LONDON, May 31 (AFP). — The firm Sunderland Shipbuilders has won an order worth more than £50,000,000 (about \$85,000,000) for six 18,350 deadweight-ton freighters, it was learned here yesterday. They will be constructed for the British company Bank Line at a time when orders throughout the world are few and far between and unemployment is increasing.

* LONDON, May 31 (AFP). — Britain has granted Romania the right to build its BAC 1-11 jetplane under licence, it was learned officially here yesterday. The aeronautical group Bucaresti will begin by making parts and then increase production gradually to complete planes.

S. Africa abandons fixed gold price

CAPE TOWN, May 31 (AFP).

South Africa will abandon its fixed official gold price of \$33 (29.55 rands) an ounce to revalue it at an international market-related price under a bill introduced in Parliament here yesterday by Finance Minister Owen Horwood.

Known as the Reserve Bank Amendment Bill, it calls for the Pretoria Reserve Bank's gold holdings to be valued in the future at a price to be determined from time to time by the finance ministry in consultation with the bank.

South Africa is the second country after France to readjust its gold reserve prices in direct relation to the international price of gold, currently at some \$140 an ounce.

South African financial sources here last night welcomed the move as "realistic".

Introducing the bill Senator Horwood said it would also bring to an end the gold equivalent of a special drawing right and the 30-day limit on suspending the minimum gold reserve requirement.

He also suspended the bank's required minimum gold reserve of 25 per cent of its liabilities to the public less foreign assets, saying it was not always easy to do this at the statutory price when the market price was very much higher.

The bill does not specify limits for such suspensions which at present may only be for 30 days, with 15-day extensions.

It deletes the requirement for the reserve bank to publish weekly statements of its liabilities and assets, requiring only a monthly statement.

It also establishes three new accounts: A gold price adjustment account for profit or loss to the bank through change in the statutory price determined by the finance ministry, a foreign exchange adjustment account or loss on foreign currencies including special drawing rights and a forward exchange contracts adjustment account for dealings in forward exchange contracts or loans where the values of foreign currencies change. In all cases, profits or losses accrue to the government.

Mozambique's economy holds firm despite threatening collapse.

JOHANNESBURG, May 31 (AFP). — Mozambique has managed to maintain its economy at a reasonable level despite predictions of its imminent collapse, financial sources said here Sunday.

Two key events pointing to economic collapse were the imminent departure of some 15,000 to 20,000 Portuguese contract workers and the possible termination of the current gold premium paid on the remittances of the Mozambique miners working in South Africa since the Pretoria Reserve Bank has moved to the official gold price.

The sources said the country has managed to keep going despite a collapse predicted when the Rhodesian border was closed in March last year.

Private companies still operating in Mozambique report high profits, increased production and an ability to sell almost anything they can produce or import.

The economy is however imbalanced by the country's trade deficit which is seriously aggravated by the collapse of agricultural exports.

This is mainly due to a drought last year which was followed by widespread floods in February this year.

The resulting losses given by the Mozambique government are estimated at \$35 million (one billion Mozambique escudos).

Observers said that the Mozambique government must refrain from sweeping nationalisation measures where it cannot

replace private enterprise, and the country must also retain enough technical exports to keep the economy at its present rate.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency.

U.K. sterling	568.0	574.0
U.S. dollar	330.0	332.0
German mark	140.4	140.8
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	132.1	132.5
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Japanese yen	119.2	119.7
Saudi riyal	82.0	83.3
Lebanese pound	107.6	108.1
Syrian pound	80.8	81.0
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	810.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.3	84.8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market Tuesday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one sterling =	1.7191 / 94	U.S. dollars
one dollar =	2.3577 / 87	West German marks
	2.4655 / 70	Dutch guilders
	2.5031 / 41	Swiss francs
	36.06 / 07	Belgian francs
	4.9420 / 30	French francs
	885.50 / 70	Italian lire
	277.25 / 35	Japanese yen
	4.3755 / 65	Swedish crowns
	5.2600 / 10	Norwegian crowns
	6.0155 / 70	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices remained unchanged Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average finished the day on a loss of less than one point.

Trading was fairly quiet. The Dow Jones lost some further ground at the opening, then regained a few points in the afternoon. But the gain didn't hold and prices turned downward again towards the close. Analysts noted continued concern over rising interest rates.

Most groups of shares ended the day on a mixed note. Monsanto among chemicals lost 1-3/8 at 70-7/8, Mobil among oils gained 5/8 at 64.5.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 898.66, a loss of 0.17 points; Transp at 235.83, a loss of 2.19; utilities at 110.11, a loss of 0.06. 17,800,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,020,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Prices closed mixed to lower Tuesday after an initial rally faded, led lower by government stocks on fears of an increase in minimum lending rate this week and lack of buying interest in equities, dealers said.

Long dated loans turned early gains of around 1/2 point into net falls of 1/4 to 3/8 point while leading industrials were narrowly mixed after initial gains of several pence. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 0.1 at 447.6.

Oils were mixed to easier and banks remained mostly steady. Mining shares continued easier in response to the further fall in the gold bullion price, dealers added. Australians and Canadians both tended easier.

Among companies reporting results today, Reed International reversed an earlier penny fall after full year results, while Northern Foods was unchanged after being a penny higher on interim figures, dealers said. BICC was a penny easier after the annual meeting.

Leading shares closing a net penny or so higher included Marks, Lucas, Fisons, GKN and Hawker, while Tubes and Beecham closed unchanged on the day after moving narrowly. Small falls were noted in Courtauld, ICI, Glaxo, EMI, BAT, Dunlop and Unilever.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$142.95 / oz.

Bail granted to Leyland executive and wife

LONDON, May 31 (R). — A British Leyland executive and his Turkish wife, charged with forging a letter on which allegations of huge bribes by the state-owned car firm were partly based, were granted bail at a London court today.

Magistrate William Robins set bail totalling £30,000 for Mr. Graham Barton, 34, Finance Executive. And £20,000 for Mrs. Fatima Barton, 32.

The charge alleged that the couple had forged the letter purporting to be signed by Lord Ryder, Head of the government's National Enterprise Bo-

ard which holds a 95 per cent stake in Leyland.

They were ordered by the court to reside at an address to be notified to police, surrender their passports and report to a local police station twice daily.

The letter which Mr. and Mrs. Barton are charged with forging caused a stir when it was published by the mass-circulation Daily Mail newspaper 10 days ago.

Lord Ryder is claiming substantial damages from the newspaper for defamation. He says he will give any money awarded to charity.

Chrysler-U.K. losses in first quarter

LONDON, May 31 (AFP). — Chrysler — United Kingdom made a loss of £8,200,000 pounds (about \$13,940,000) in the first quarter of this year, company results showed yesterday.

This meant that the motor firm's performance was well below the targets set in its undertakings with the British government.

In a circular addressed to members of the staff, Chrysler said that sales and output in this country were down by 35 and 27.5 per cent respectively, compared with the figures anticipated.

Under the agreement with the government, which granted aid of £162 million (\$275.4 mil-

lions) the company was to make a profit of about £3,400,000 (\$5,780,000) this year.

The management "considers that it would be difficult to achieve a sound financial position before the last quarter of 1977 and expects to have to ask the government for further help. The government undertook to cover half the losses, with a maximum deficit of £20,000,000 (\$34,000,000).

Chrysler blamed its Scots factory at Linwood for the difficulties. Whereas an improvement in production is expected this quarter, the launching of the new 434 model will increase production costs appreciably in the third quarter.

International Air Traffic Controllers' Body attacks Israeli airport decision

GENEVA, May 31 (AFP). — Israel's decision to move servicemen into key posts in work-to-rule affected airports came under fire Sunday from the Geneva-based International Air Traffic Controllers' Body.

The International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations told the Israeli government in a telegram that the decision constituted a deterio-

ration, a blow to air navigation safety.

It said it was recommending that Israeli airspace be avoided until the country's air traffic control services returned to normal.

The federation sent copies to the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the International Air Transport Association, and the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Association.

France to build "phenix" fast-breeder commercially

PARIS, May 31 (R). — France is to go ahead with building its first commercial fast-breeder nuclear reactor, officials of the French Atomic Energy Commission said yesterday.

The 1,200-megawatt "super phenix" reactor, using a system that makes more nuclear fuel than it consumes, will produce between 50 to 80 times more electric energy than any other conventional nuclear reactor.

The decision to build the second-generation fast breeder in the Rhone Valley near Lyons triggered a wave of protests by anti-nuclear demonstrators last year.

Since then, many French scientists have come out against the project arguing that the system was still a security risk.

The first generation phenix fast-breeder at Marcoule, Southern France, was closed for more than one month in October last year because of a leak in one of its three heat-exchangers.

M. Edmond Maire, Secretary General of the Trade Union Confederation CFDT, argued last year that France should avoid over-concentrating on nuclear energy as the French Electricity Board (EDF) had not fully considered security, pollution and health risks.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing gave the green light for the construction of the super phenix in April, 1976. The super phenix design is consistent with safety and licensing criteria which had been applied so far to fast-breeders in the United States.

20 ITALIAN TANKS ALLEGEDLY TURN UP IN LIBYA

LA SPEZIA, Italy, May 31 (R). — The Italian firm which produces Leopard tanks under licence from West Germany is investigating a report that 20 tanks turned up in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, the general manager said today.

According to a report by the leftwing Genoa newspaper Il Lavoro, the tanks left La Spezia aboard a Panamanian-registered ship, the Sirius 1, on Feb. 16 last year, bound for Libya. The tanks, which are used by NATO, were examined by Soviet military experts, the newspaper said.

Signor Sergio Ricci, General Manager of Oto Melara, which builds the Leopards, said the company had never loaded tanks on to any ship bound for a non-Italian port.

Oto Melara produced tanks only for the Italian armed forces and was not allowed to export them, he said.

La Spezia port authorities today confirmed that a Panamanian ship called Sirius 1 left the port on Feb. 16 last year for Marseilles with 20 tanks on board.

Signor Ricci said: "We know nothing about this... we are going to make inquiries. We want to see what this damned Sirius had on board."

to go to the U.S. with a university education already behind him. He is now sports editor of the Daily Nation newspaper here.

"Track scholarships are themselves an incentive to Kenyan athletes," he says. "Most of our runners work harder on their track career in an effort to win a scholarship to a U.S. college."

"Kenya has the talent, but the U.S. has the expertise, facilities and finance to exploit the talent. And when Kenyan athletes perform well in the U.S., the country earns the fame as well," Mr. Ndoe said.

He suggested that athletes who went to the U.S. improved their performances very quickly, such as Mike Boit, Wilson Waigwa and Henry Rono, three of Kenya's world-class exports who have done excellently in international meetings.

Boit, studying for a masters degree in physical education at Stanford University, California, has clocked the world's second fastest 800 metres time of one minute 43.57 seconds — only seven hundredths of a second outside the record held by Cuba's Alberto Juantorena.

Waigwa, at El Paso, still holds the Kenyan mile record of three minutes 53.8 seconds while Rono, of Washington State, is the world's second fastest over three miles at 12 minutes 56.8 seconds.

All three men recorded their best performances in the U.S. American critics argue that foreigners push local talent out of the running. One of the discontented coaches, Jim Bush at the University of California at Los Angeles, was quoted by the Wall Street Journal recently as saying: "It is really getting out of hand. A lot of American kids never get the chance to win or even compete in their own national championships because of foreign athletes."

Furnished flat for rent

Two bedrooms with living and dining room, sitting room and veranda. Centrally heated, nearby telephone available. Dahlyet Al Hussein Lilsakan. For information telephone 67297.

Geneva Conventions: Apartheid is "war crime", transfer of populations by occupying power is "grave breach"

GENEVA, May 31 (Agencies) — The 100-nation conference revising Red Cross conventions on the rules of war yesterday adopted an article defining apartheid (racial segregation) as a war crime.

The new article, which was adopted without a vote, also defined transfers of civilian populations by an occupying power as a grave breach.

The article — part of an additional Protocol to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians — described actions which should be regarded as grave breaches of the Conventions "when committed willfully and in violation of the Conventions or the Protocol."

It cited "practices of apartheid and other inhuman and degrading practices involving outrages on personal dignity, based on racial discrimination."

Countries are required under the Geneva Conventions to take legal measures to punish grave breaches of them.

The clause against the transfer of civilian populations is clearly directed against Israel in the opinion of observers — provided that, in cases of an occupied territory, an inquiry could be opened on the simple request of a single party to the conflict.

The article also included attacks on civilian populations, undefended localities and demilitarized zones; unjustifiable delay in repatriating prisoners of war or civilians; misuse of Red Cross emblems; and attacks on historic monuments, places of worship or works of art not located near military objectives.

The conference failed to adopt an article giving a soldier the right to refuse to obey orders breaching the rules of war and making him criminally responsible if he knew his orders breached the rules of war.

The article, which needed a two-thirds majority for acceptance, was supported by 36 countries and opposed by 25 with 25 abstentions. The rest of the delegations were absent.

Some delegates said earlier they opposed the article because their national laws already made such orders illegal and required soldiers to refuse to obey them.

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ARRIVAL — General Secretary of the Soviet Union's Communist Party Leonid Brezhnev (left) shakes hands with Mr. Todor Zhivkov, leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party upon the latter's arrival at Vaukovo Airport in Moscow on Monday.

Brezhnev calls for end to Sino-Soviet quarrel

MOSCOW, May 31 (R) — Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev yesterday appealed again to China to shelve its quarrel with the Kremlin and urged the West to extend detente to divided Berlin.

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union desired "normal good relations" with China, Tass news agency reported.

He added: "What we want is that West Berlin really becomes a field for detente and an active participant in it."

The Soviet leader was speaking at a banquet in honour of visiting Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov.

Western observers said his speech indicated Berlin would be a major topic of discussion with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt when Mr. Brezhnev visits the country later this year.

He said a relaxation of East-West tension on Berlin's future would benefit East and West "and this means that the durability of peace in Europe would also benefit."

Referring to China Mr. Brezhnev said China would have to moderate its anti-Soviet attitudes.

Mr. Brezhnev voiced Moscow's traditional stance, maintained throughout the protracted Sino-Soviet dispute, of suggesting that the Peking leadership did not represent the true wishes of the Chinese people.

"We would like it to be understood in Peking that action

against the aspirations of peoples and attacks on everything that is good and healthy in international relations is a thankless and hopeless undertaking," he said.

Justice Ministry officials confirmed today that the rehearsal disclosed by a Dutch newspaper, have been going on in a shunting yard at Haren, 10 kms. from the siege. But it said the armoured train would be used only if the lives of the hostages were in imminent danger.

The plan would be for the train, which consists of flat cars with armoured sides driven by Diesel units, to run up alongside the stranded express on a parallel track and for heavily armed troops to smash their way in to rescue the hostages. The train is equipped with searchlights.

Justice Ministry spokeswoman Mrs. Toos Faber told journalists that the Crisis Coordination Centre in Assen and government ministers in the Hague were considering the gunmen's request for mediation.

Meanwhile, she added, "the original demands (of the gun-

Dutch authorities' cool tactics begin to pay off S. Moluccan gunmen ask for mediation

ASSEN, Holland, May 31 (R) — South Moluccan gunmen asked for mediation today to end north Holland's eight-day hostage drama.

The mediation bid appeared to indicate that the governments stonewall tactics were paying off as the guerrillas continued to hold 55 hostages aboard a hijacked train at Glimmen and four teachers in a primary school at nearby Boven-smilde.

When they took over the train and the school last week, the gunmen said they would shoot any middlemen the government sent to talk to them.

Meanwhile, a special squad of Dutch marines has been practising aboard an armoured-plated train, rehearsing for a possible assault on the immobilised express train.

Justice Ministry officials confirmed today that the rehearsal disclosed by a Dutch newspaper, have been going on in a shunting yard at Haren, 10 kms. from the siege. But it said the armoured train would be used only if the lives of the hostages were in imminent danger.

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Justice Ministry spokeswoman Mrs. Toos Faber told journalists that the Crisis Coordination Centre in Assen and government ministers in the Hague were considering the gunmen's request for mediation.

Meanwhile, she added, "the original demands (of the gun-

men) are not being discussed in detail or in general by anyone."

Mrs. Faber's announcement marks the latest in a series of concessions by the gunmen which, as far as is publicly known, have not been matched by any concessions of comparable scale by the government.

Last Thursday and Friday they released the 105 children originally held hostage in the school and yesterday Mrs. Faber said that they had dropped their demand that they should be allowed to take their remaining hostages abroad with them in a getaway plane.

Her statement indicated that negotiations on their remaining demands — for a plane to fly them abroad with 21 of their colleagues jailed for earlier guerrilla attacks — had now been suspended.

The South Moluccan guerrillas are now demanding freedom for 14 people jailed as a result of that operation, along with seven South Moluccans imprisoned after police foiled a plot to kidnap Queen Juliana.

A telephone line linking the guerrillas in the train and in the school was cut shortly after the schoolchildren were freed on Friday.

Officials blamed a technical fault, but the gunmen would clearly have to pay a price to have the line restored — possibly the release of a 23-year-old pregnant woman who is among the train hostages.

The government used the same tactics 18 months ago when South Moluccan extremists staged a similar double hostage operation. On that occasion, the train hijackers held out for 12 days before surrendering.

The South Moluccan guerrillas are now demanding freedom for 14 people jailed as a result of that operation, along with seven South Moluccans imprisoned after police foiled a plot to kidnap Queen Juliana.

KISSINGER DROPS ACADEMIC PLANS, N.Y. TIMES SAYS

NEW YORK, May 31 (AFP) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has dropped plans to become a professor at Columbia University here following objections by students and some of the faculty, the New York Times reported today.

Discussions about setting up a special professorial chair for him began six months ago. Many students objected because of Dr. Kissinger's role in the Vietnam war, Chile and the wire-tapping of certain U.S. officials.

Some teachers also complained that the procedure for hiring Dr. Kissinger was against the regulations.

University officials and Dr. Kissinger declined to comment on the report by the Times.

He will not lack work even if he does not become a professor. He has signed a \$1,500,000 television contract with the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), and will be an advisor of the Chase Manhattan Bank. He will also publish his memoirs.

Egyptian "saboteurs" arrested in Libya

LONDON, May 31 (R) — Two alleged Egyptian sabotage rings arrested by Libyan security forces confessed they had been ordered to blow up the Tripoli meeting centre of the recent Islamic foreign ministers conference, the Arab Revolution News Agency, ARNA, said today.

In a report telexed to Reuters in London, the agency quoted them as saying they had also been instructed to sabotage fuel stations and power plants, killing as many civilians as possible.

The agency said they reported the assignments had been given to them by the Egyptian Arab Affairs Department which it said was directly responsible to President Anwar Sadat.

According to the ARNA report, the alleged saboteurs were said to have stated they had been supplied with explosives for their mission which they smuggled across the border. They were seized by Libyan security units before they were able to carry out any of their orders, the agency added.

Leah Rabin pays \$25,000 fine

TEL AVIV, May 31 (AFP) — The wife of Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin today paid a \$25,000 fine imposed on her by a court for holding a bank account in the United States.

Mrs. Leah Rabin paid the fine with just one day to go to the expiration of a period of delay allowed by the court on April 17.

The scandal over the bank account, a hangover from the

days when Mr. Rabin was Israeli Ambassador in Washington, led to his resignation as leader of the Labour Party early in April.

The party was defeated in general elections earlier this month, but Mr. Rabin is still technically premier until a new government is formed, although day-to-day affairs are conducted by acting Premier Shimon Peres.

Guatemala waits to hear from ambassador's kidnappers

GUATEMALA CITY, May 31 (R) — Guatemalan government officials here were today waiting for the leftwing kidnappers of a Central American ambassador to fulfill their pledge to release him.

The self-styled Guatemalan Guerrilla Army of the Poor seized El Salvador's Ambassador, Col. Eduardo Casanova, on Sunday and said they would free him if their political statement was read at the General Assembly meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

The statement denouncing the IADB as an "imperialist instrument" which served only to perpetuate the interests of the rich, was duly read to delegates from 38 countries at the bank's opening session here yesterday.

More than 12 hours later there was still no sign of the missing envoy.

Col. Casanova, 59, a former head of El Salvador's National Guard, was kidnapped by several armed men as he and his wife were driving home here.

Rosalynn Carter ends talks in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31 (R) — President Carter's special roving ambassador, his wife Rosalynn, has launched into her first foreign mission with talks on one of the most sensitive issues in the U.S. administration's foreign policy — relations with Cuba.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, whose country has close ties with the government in Havana, raised the subject at a working lunch soon after Mrs. Carter arrived here yesterday, for a two-day visit.

Mr. Terence Todman, State Department's Latin American Affairs expert who recently negotiated a fisheries agreement with Cuba, attended the meeting and said the discussions were extremely useful.

Mrs. Carter completed her talks in Jamaica today and her next stop is Costa Rica on the

Northern Ireland's "Ants" score well in drive against violence

BELFAST, May 31 (R) — A special undercover police squad nicknamed the Ants is having spectacular successes in combating violence by both Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, according to police sources.

The unit, set up a year ago, has just had its best month so far in tackling the unsolved shootings, bombings and sectarian murders of this British-ruled province.

Sixteen people were charged by Northern Ireland police in May with a total of 25 murders and 23 with attempted murder. Twenty more people have been charged with possessing explosives and 40 with gun offences.

One of the Ants' most notable successes has been the arrest of high-ranking officers of para-military groups on both sides in the bitter war.

The Ants work closely with other police units and place the emphasis on tight long-term surveillance of suspects rather than infiltration of street armies and guerrilla groups.

Both the guerrilla Irish Republican Army (IRA), which is fighting the British, and Protestant pro-British groups such

as the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) and Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) have felt the brunt of the intensive police campaign.

The UVF this weekend announced an indefinite ceasefire but a spokesman denied it was called to provide a breathing space from police pressure.

A policeman spokesman commented: "Arrests have doubled since last year."

Describing the technique of close surveillance, one police officer said: "Sometimes with this kind of work you can go for months without obtaining results but now it seems to be paying off."

Security officials say the tide of violence may be turning. In the first four months of 1977 there were 57 deaths compared to 111 in the same period last year, while the number of shootings and bombings incidents is down and more hidden weapons have been seized.

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N.Y. court hears anti-Concorde case today

NEW YORK, May 31 (R) — A three-man Federal Court of Appeals tomorrow hears a plea by the operators of New York's Kennedy Airport to stop the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde landing there.

Some legal experts believe the outcome of the appeals case, the latest in a series of legal moves expected to reach the Supreme Court, may hinge on a footnote to the decision by former Transportation Secretary William Coleman last year allowing Concorde in for test trial.

Others think it may be influenced by briefs expected to be submitted later today by the Department of Transportation and the State Department.

The briefs, requested by the Court of Appeals last week after it decided to hear the case, mark the first time either of the federal departments has been asked for an opinion.

The Transportation Department has not said what its brief will contain and the State Department has not even confirmed it will file one. But the request for the briefs itself asked a new element to the case.

The reason is that the Concorde side claims the Coleman decision was an order to Kennedy's operators, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, to let the plane in, while the authority claims the decision was only a request.

If either brief comes out strongly for one side or the other, then that side can claim federal backing as the case makes its way up to the last rung on the judicial ladder, the Supreme Court.

The port authority is appealing against a decision made earlier this month by Federal District Court Judge Milton Pollack, who found that the authority did not have the power to bar Concorde from landing because of the Coleman decision.

The authority slapped a temporary ban on Concorde last year while it analysed results of noise tests made at Dulles Airport in Washington, which is directly operated by the federal government.

The ban, originally set for only six months stretched out to over a year as the port authority again and again delayed making a decision.

Although Judge Pollack ruled that the airport authorities could not block a federal order, the port authority has pointed to a footnote to the Coleman decision, which said it would be "unfortunate" if New York did prevent the test.

The former transportation secretary's words, the port authority says, recognised their right to decide the matter.

Some observers blame local politics for the authority's delay and cite New York State Governor Hugh Carey's opposition to the plane as the reason.

The governor, who has the power to veto any port authority decision, claims the plane is too noisy. His views are echoed vociferously by residents of the area around Kennedy Airport, who have staged rallies and protests against the plane.

In any event, port authority sources say they are convinced the Appeals Court will back their position, which Judge Pollack ridiculed in a hearing when he asked the authority's lawyer whether the agency considered itself part of the United States.

These sources cite as justification the footnote in Mr. Coleman's decision allowing the \$3 billion plane into the United States.

Lawyers for Concorde successfully argued before Judge Pollack that Mr. Coleman's decision meant the supersonic airliner had to be tested at Kennedy.

But the port authority claims that the decision actually recognised its right to determine whether the plane should be tried out at its airport.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

- * VIENNA, May 31 (R) — Austrian Interior Minister Otto Roesch was nominated defence minister today in a minor cabinet reshuffle following a scandal over arms sales to Syria. Herr Roesch, 60, said he was ready to take over the portfolio, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky told reporters the nomination was being submitted to the ruling Socialist Party leadership. Herr Roesch replaces Defence Minister Karl Luettgen, a 62-year-old ex-soldier who resigned yesterday to avoid dismissal in a political crisis following the sale of 600 rifles and 400,000 rounds of ammunition to Syria.
- * PARIS, May 31 (R) — Cuban President Fidel Castro today accused "imperialism" of threatening his country and destroying a Cuban airliner in mid-flight, all because of his support for Angola. In an interview with the French Communist Party daily newspaper L'Humanite, President Castro also said the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had used bacteriological warfare against Cuban agriculture in a bid to overthrow him.
- * TEL AVIV, May 31 (R) — An ammunition dump on the occupied Golan Heights caught fire early this morning and the sounds of explosions could be heard as far away as Acre, on the Mediterranean coast 60 kms. away, military sources said today. The sources did "not know" of any casualties in the incident and said the fire was extinguished after about an hour.
- * MOSCOW, May 31 (R) — Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev will pay an official visit to France from June 20 to 22 at the invitation of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Tass news agency reported today. It had been known for some time that Mr. Brezhnev would make the trip to Paris in June, but the Tass announcement was the first official word here on the exact dates.
- * TEL AVIV, May 31 (R) — An American Jewish leader returned to New York today saying he was certain Israel's prospective Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin, would strike up a warm personal relationship with U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Rabbi Alexander Schindler, Chairman of the conference of Presidents of major Jewish organisations in the U.S., spent a week in Israel meeting prospective leaders in the new government as well as outgoing statesmen.
- * DOHA, May 31 (R) — Qatar's Emir Sheikh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani today issued a decree appointing his son Sheikh Hamad a Crown Prince, a post created for the first time since the independence of the state in 1971, it was announced here. The new crown prince was also appointed minister of defence, a portfolio created for the first time, the announcement said.
- * LONDON, 31 May (R) — Queen Elizabeth surrounded by most of the members of the royal family, attended last night an opera and ballet gala at the Royal Opera House, the first major London event of the silver jubilee celebrations. The performance, which was being televised to Europe and the United States, was a glittering social occasion enhanced by royal pomp such as had not been seen at Covent Garden for many years.

Whitlam re-elected leader of Australia's Labour Party

CANBERRA, May 31 (R) — Former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam was re-elected leader of the Australian Labour Party today, narrowly beating his former Treasurer Bill Hayden.

Mr. Whitlam's victory means that he will lead Labour into Australia's next general election, which must be held before March 1978.

It also re-established his standing in the party. Since his government was defeated by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Liberal-National Country Party coalition in December 1975, Mr. Whitlam's leadership has always looked precarious.

Today he had a majority of two votes in the ballot of 62 Labour parliamentarians over Mr. Hayden, who turned down an offer from Mr. Whitlam to become party leader after the 1975 election defeat.

Now in a record tenth year as head of the party, Mr. Whitlam swept Labour into power in 1972 after 23 years in opposition.

His administration was characterised by radical changes to Australia's hitherto conservative domestic and foreign policies but a scandal over a plan to raise foreign money to finance the party disillusioned many of his supporters in the country.

The 1975 election came after Governor-General Sir John Kerr's controversial sacking of Mr. Whitlam's government because it was unable to pass budget bills through the Senate (upper house).

After his defeat Mr. Whitlam appeared to lose much of his customary forcefulness but observers expected today's victory to restore his political verve.

The leadership battle was a relatively low-key affair, especially as Mr. Hayden, 44, now opposition spokesman on defence, publicly stated his great respect for Mr. Whitlam. Mr. Tom Uren was elected deputy leader in today's ballot.

Search called off for more fire victims at Kentucky's Beverly Hills Supper Club

SOUTHGATE, Kentucky, May 31 (R) — Officials have called off the search for more bodies in the blackened ruins of a nightclub here where 180 people died in a weekend blaze.

"We don't expect to find any more bodies," Southgate Mayor Ken Paul told reporters last night while a giant crane set about demolishing what remained of the once palatial Beverly Hills Supper Club.

When flames roared through the packed nightclub on Saturday, sending more than 3,000 patrons fleeing into the night, there were fears that the death toll could reach 300.

Forty-five of the victims still have to be identified, some of them burned beyond recognition in the worst fire in the United States for 35 years.

The local coroner, Dr. Fred Stine, said he expected most of the remaining victims would be identified today when relatives and friends realised they were missing after the Memorial Day holiday weekend.

The disastrous fire at the

club destroyed a glittering showplace which had attracted pleasure-seekers from throughout the U.S. for two generations.

The luxurious club, approached by a long, winding driveway, offered top-flight entertainment, elegant service and surroundings.

In the days when northern Kentucky was the "Sin Capital" of the central U.S., millions of dollars were won and lost there in illegal gambling.

It was a traditional haven for visitors from Cincinnati, across the Ohio River, who would ask taxi drivers to take them "where the action is."

Until a reform movement in the 1960s shut down the gambling operations, high-stake playing on dice, roulette and cards was an accepted fact at the club.

During the late 1950s the club was known as one of the "respectable", if illegal gambling, in the immediate vicinity were dozens of "bust-out joints", where after-hours

drinking, gambling and prostitution were readily available, but where the patron ran much greater risks.

"They'll let you win there," was the word whispered about, "but they won't let you leave with your winnings."

At the Beverly Hills Supper Club, it was a different story. A gambler who won big was often politely asked where he was going next. If he was staying at a hotel in Cincinnati the club would offer, and sometimes insist, that a club employee accompany him to ensure his safe arrival.

"It stands to reason," one gaming figure explained at the time. "If a guy makes a killing on the tables and then gets hit on the head and robbed on his way home, he is going to bad-mouth the place as being responsible. Who needs that?"

There are always hungry guys in a casino looking at someone with a lucky streak. It's cheaper in the long run to provide protection.

Things began to change in the

long-established gambling casinos and other illegal operations in northern Kentucky in the early 1950s.

Helping to prod law enforcement agencies into action was the case of an Ohio bank teller who made off one day with tens-of-thousands of dollars of bank money.

The teller went across the river, got drunk and got seduced at a "bust-out joint," was swindled in crooked gambling games and wound up, broke and passed out, in an alleyway the next day. He had only small change in his pockets when he gave himself up to the law immediately afterwards.

That brought federal officials into the act, and Kentucky State Police began raiding illicit after-hours places in northern Kentucky for the first time.

The heydays of high-stakes gambling were over. But until Saturday night, the Beverly Hills Supper Club continued to be a magnet for fun-lovers seeking the best in entertainment.

was carried into the courtroom on a stretcher.

The first hours of the trial were taken up with procedural questions as lawyers argued that the trial should be postponed to await the extradition of two of the missing defendants arrested in Spain a few months ago.

More than 200 people, among them Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, ex-President Giuseppe Saragat and former Defence Minister Mario Tanassi have been called as witnesses.

According to State Prosecutor Claudio Vialano, the conspirators briefly occupied the Interior Ministry's Armoury in Rome on the night of Dec. 7-8, 1970, the coup was inexplicably called off, in its initial stages.

The indictment said about 200 Forest Rangers were standing by to occupy the headquarters of the state radio and television company RAI.

Another group was awaiting word to kidnap the national police chief, and to poison Rome's water supply with radioactive waste.

The conspirators are also alleged to have drawn up a "death list" of 1,800 people, including politicians, magistrates and trade unionists.

After the failure of the coup, they are said to have founded a new subversive movement, called the "Points of the Compass." That was alleged to have been responsible for another coup attempt four years later and for other acts of subversion and political violence.

They face charges of conspiring in or aiding and abetting an armed insurrection, attempted kidnapping and withholding information about the coup attempt from the government.

The coup attempt was led by the late Prince Julio Valerio Borghese, a former aide of Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.

Most prominent among defendants in court yesterday was Gen. Vito Miceli, a former head of the Italian secret service (SID). He is now a member of parliament for Italy's Neo-Fascist Social Movement Party.

His alleged over-throw of the coup attempt led to questions about whether the secret service had been actively supporting the rightwing plotters.

Gen. Miceli, in an elegant blue suit, took a seat in the dock well apart from the other accused.

Another chief defendant, and former colonel of the Armed Forest Rangers Luciano Berti,

was carried into the courtroom on a stretcher.

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The indictment said about 200 Forest Rangers were standing by to occupy the headquarters of the state radio and television company RAI.

Another group was awaiting word to kidnap the national police chief, and to poison Rome's water supply with radioactive waste.

The conspirators are also alleged to have drawn up a "death list" of 1,800 people, including politicians, magistrates and trade unionists.

After the failure of the coup, they are said to have founded a new subversive movement, called the "Points of the Compass." That was alleged to have been responsible for another coup attempt four years later and for other acts of subversion and political violence.

was carried into the courtroom on a stretcher.

The first hours of the trial were taken up with procedural questions as lawyers argued that the trial should be postponed to await the extradition of two of the missing defendants arrested in Spain a few months ago.

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